# GULF STREAM.

finions of Officers Attached to the Hydrographic Bureau.

DISCUSSIONS IN MARITIME CIRCLES

Daptain Coffin's Discovery Confirmed

Daptain Coffin's Discovery Confirmed by Other Navigators.

AN ERRATIC CURRENT.

[DY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WARINGTON, Sept. 12, 1878.

The reported discovery of a serious aberration in the Gulf Stream hay, as yet, been given no efficial measurements of the Massasippi and other rivers has a great deal more to do with it than is generally supplement.

(aptain Gauor, of the steamer Hudson, belonging to the Massasippi and other rivers has a great deal more to do with it than is generally supplement.

(aptain Gauor, of the steamer Hudson, belonging to the Cromwell line of steamers, running between New York and New Orleans, in a longity interior to describe the reports of Captain Comm, of the bright of the Cromwell line of steamers and the course of the Stream as to its current. It offers and the Captain Comm, of the bright of the Hydrographic Office. He says he has read sith interest the reports of Captain Comm, of the bright Dirico, but is not surprised that the Gulf Stream has been found out of its usual course. In fact, no said, this great cocan current is always fine fuctuating and is indom contained within the same limits. He recording the different or the discovery of Captain Coffin what he had itways known—namely, that the Gulf Stream has pout head to come of the point of the course of the point of the course of the co

ent northeast gales had swerved the current out of is course sufficiently to make the considerable disrepancy in the charts which Captain Coffin had

Commander A. V. Reed, Assistant Hydrographer, of he Hydrographic Office, says that the report of Cap-min Coffin did not attract his attention sufficiently to nduce him to read the details of his discovery. None of the charts furnished by the British Adminity Office, by the Coast Survey or by the Hydroraphic Office pretend to give the exact width of the sail Stream. The most that it attempts to do is to rive an average width and a fluctuation of sixty miles an easterly direction, the lines of the current varyng in width according to the sesson and the conn of the winds. It the charts laid down an exact ridth of the Stream in the northern latitude a break-

it Yards and Docks in the Navy Department, an om-er who has seen a great deal of service at sea, hapened to be a listener when a part of the foregoing tatement was made. He thought the discovery might att through a misunderstanding on the part of Cap-ain Coffin. The east and west banks or edges of the rest bank was sharp and well defined comparatively, he line between the hot water of the Stream eadily discernable so that the navigator knew immediately when he got into or out ot so easily determined. The water of midhe transition on the enstern edge of the Gulf Stream exactly where and when he entered the Gulf Stream. ptain Coffin had mistakenly believed himself in the Bull Stream sooper than he really was, and that the warm current he found was the tepid seperficial mid-

MARITIMS CIRCLES IN THIS CITY STILL EXER-THAT THE REGULAR CHARTS ARE ALL WRONG.

At the Maritime Exchange as well as in the various shipping offices along South and Beaver streets yesterday Captain Coffin's discovery of a much more on the charts was the great topic of conversation. The interest taken in the matter generally by naval officers, as well as ordinary scataring men, was greatly heightened by the acknowledgements made by several captains that they were personally acquainted with Captain Coffic, that they placed the utmost reliance in his statements, and that he was known to them as an energetic and conscientious officer. Not only captains now actually engaged in the scafaring business, but also those who, having acquired a competency, had retired from the sea and now conducted shipping ery, and wondered why in all these many years past moone had not called public attention to the matter Every one with whom the HELALD reporter converses Captain Coffin's statements.

Captain Loud, who has during many years made royages to the West India Islands and to South Amergraed by winds. The western winds especially, he mid, drive it off a considerable distance. A northwest gale will drive it afty and even sixty miles. "But bear in mind," he added, "It does not drive it off in parallel lines, but in irregular curls. What you see put down on the chirts is yirtually nothing clase than the average extent of the Gull Stream as it is found during the greater part of the year. You can rely upon the charts only in still weather, but immediately after a gate you may as well put your charts in your pookst, for it is then that you may look for strong currents. When the wind blows from the shore and sends the water to piaces where there is no land the curls I have above altuded to go off a long way, thus forming the arms of the Stream, and they keep on stretching themselves out to a tremendous distance. Capiain Coffin's discovery must have been made shortly after a gale had been prevaiting in his vicinity; for in moderate weather, according to my long experience, the Gull Stream runs pretty uniformly. It is important to know the exact course of the Stream—its strength, its current, its washings aspecially are also of vast importance to our cotten growers. The entire cotten crop of the United States requires the waters of the Gull Stream. In summer time its waters go close into the abore, creating, owing to the bigh state of their temperature, a vapor which is of vast benefit to our cost by southeast and abstituates gales, and to know exactly how far these warm waters can possibly be driven must be of great importance to many planters. "United of the continuous fixthese warm waters can possibly be driven must be of great importance to many planters."

"What do you consider to be the direct cause of this overflow of the Gulf Stream, if I may so call it?" asked the reporter.

"The burricance in the Caribbean Sea and off the put down on the charts is virtually nothing else than

"What do you consider to be the aircot carse of this overflow of the Guil Stream, if I may so call it?" saked the reporter.

"The hurrianea; in the Caribbean Sea and off the coast of Florida really upset all calculations in regard to the limit of the Guil Stream. I remember once that my vessel went from Matianzas right over the rests to Florida without a single sail being set. The wind took our vessel up, and with the aid of the strong current we were showed right slong, and the moment we were over the reef we were in smooth water. I remember this circumstance distinctly, for five vessels were with us in the same predicament. A northceast wind will cause the waters of the Guil Stream to expand amazingly, blow all the superfluous waters into harbors and rivers, and honce we hoar occasionally of such insudations as the one in Indianola, two years ago, where so many people were drowned, two years ago, where so many people were drowned, the years ago, where so many people were drowned, the years ago, where so many is pople were drowned, the years ago, where so many is took and the one in Indianola, two years ago, where so many people were drowned, the years ago, where so many is good to he water recodes it goes along the northern part of Cuba and along Fiorida. Now, then, to make you laymen thoroughly understand this, suppose in the instance just mentioned, like at Indianola, there had been no land there, you would have heard of the same expansion of the Guil Stream there as Captain Collin has mot with toward the eastern, on the other side of the Stream, and his discovery is important in this respect, aside even of all others, that it most emphatically confirms the theory above explained to you, and which is shared by our ablest see captains."

Werker for Cuba Trank varies with the Cubar.

WERRE THE GCLF STREAM VARIES WITH THE CHART. Captain Crocket, of the schooner Victor, trading at wood that port and the Mant Indies, said:—"At cor-

chart—if omissions they can be called—the line of the Guif Stream can slways be obtainedly traced at sea by the vapor from the warmer water. This vapor line extends all along the edge, which any man can plainly see.

Work for ormanyth Men-Op-War.

"It would be lar botter if the investigations of all these various matters were more complete, and I cannot understand, since I see in the Herald that no examination of the Guif Stream has been made since 18th, why some of our ornamental men-of-war on foreign stations are not engaged in this most important work, which affects our entire mercantile marine. They certainly might be most advantageously employed in this work. And yet I must admit that so far as my experience goes a change of thirty miles in the surface covered by the Guif Stream does not surpriseme. During the past twelve years hardly a month has passed that I did not cross the Guif Stream. Sometimes the current averaged three and a half knots per hour, and the next trip I hardly noticed any current in the identical initiade and longitude. To state the matter more correctly. I have made, aided by the current, as much as 350 miles a day, and on the following trip, on the same ground, in the same locality, steering the same courses, everything else being alike—the same ship, the same washer, running the same in every other respect—I only made 240 miles, showing the fickle and erratic character of the Gulf Stream. Captain Coffin's discovery must be regarded as important, in so far that he has found the surface of the Gulf Stream synamed in a far different place than many others have."

THE SAME KKPERIENCE OVER THE SAME GROUND.
Captain Craig, of the bark Skerryvori, has made 105 passages across the Western Ocean; copy chain Coffin. But he has had the same experience twice, and I knew him to be a man of intelligence twice, and I knew him to be a man of intelligence twice, and I knew him to be a man of intelligence twice, and I knew him to be a man of intelligence where the notion of the Stream in the content of

Irom Cape Fiorida to Hatteras I always found the strongest edrrent, and that when it goes to the north it has more room and spreads ||Melf. It is quite likely that the flow of the Mississippl, and even of the Orinoco, has something to do with the cause that leads to this expanse of the Guir Stream, but I most incline to the belief that the currents are, in many effect, made stronger by winds."

Captain Uriah Timmons, commanding the John, trading between this port and the Guli of Mexico, said:—"There is a great difference in the width of the Gulf Stream. My experience has always been, when running for Hatteras, that I had to make a great many changes so as to keeplelear of the bothersome currents. In June, 1872, especially, whom going from Virginia to Charleston, I distinctly remember that I could not rely upon the chart, for the winds changed the current continually. Once, while going from Hatteras to Brunswick with a load of Iron, I met with a strong southwest current where I ought to have had none, and another vessel had to anchor. In December, some years ago, I romember a current of Cape Hatteras with a velocity of Eve knots an hour. In fact, the currents as traced on the charts all slong New Orleans, Ship Island and the Passes are all wrong, and so is their velocity as marked on the chart of Cape Fiorids."

The Harald reporter chanced to meet Captain Coffin, the discoverer, yesterday, when the following cellequy took place:—

REFORTER—What course would you recommend to captains sailing from Europe by way of the middle passage?

Captain Coppin—Well, let everybody act as he sees fit. I have marked my chart, and I shall avoid striking the Stream there where I found it, if I can. I would like to say, further, that I simply state simple facts as I find them, and that I do not seek any noteriety. I never supposed my observations would occarsion such comment.

REFORTER—Do you think you could have been mistaken in your observations?

Captain Coppin—I am positive I am not mirtaken the other this matter. Two vegas ag

REPORTER—Do you think you could have been mis-taken in your observations?

Captain Corrin—I am positive I am not mirtaken about this matter. Two years ago I found the same thing. The captain of the bark Clifton and others have also netteed it. I have observed the "ripo" or little ripples of the water along the edge. The current and the temperature of the water show that I was not mistaken.

lave also netteed it. I have observed the "pips" or little ripples of the water along the edge. The current and the temperature of the water show that I was not mistaken.

WHAT THE NAVAL OFFICERS SAY.

The Herallo reporter again wended his way to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and boarded the United States man-of-war Powhatan, which is now being repaired and equipped with new going. The commander of the vessel was absent, but Lieutenant Ivison, when called upon to give his additional views as to Captain Coffin's discovery, freely expressed them. Dr. Robert his Dixon, also of the Powhatan, entered the cable where the interview was held and readily joined in the collequy. Mr. Ivison brought out his charts and, pointing to the southern edge of the Guif Stream as marked upon them, said:—"In most years they find that the ordinary limit of the Stream is best defined by this line; some years it is driven out. Again, in winter, with plenty of winds from the southeast, it contracts again." The reporter them alleded to Projector Trowbridge's statement that "the part of the Guif Stream, 500 miles in extent, between 50 and 60 degrees west longitude, was almost wholly unknown," and the heutenast admitted that its limits were not precisely defined, adding that they could not be defined on account of their tendency to vary.

"Here is the southern limit of the Guif Stream," he continued, "laid down at 33 deg. 35 min. Captain Goffin says he found it skry miles in turber south. Well, all right, sixy miles is very little. In not years, when the water is heated much more than usual, it extends away out. Down in the Guit, where the tropical sea as being heated all the time. The warmer the water the more force it much more more it spreads when it comes out in the ocean. If you will notice here my not comes out in the ocean. If you will notice here in New York Harbor when we have high southeast winds we have higher these."

The reporter ventured to suggest that this was because there were no sufficient outlet for the water would be spread ou

trying to find the Stream, and we get no trace of it till we got as far in as the Dry Tortugas. There all of a sudden it rises and sweeps past Key West with great velocity. It seems to come under water to that point. I have seen water on the sheals of Campoachy as hot as \$4 degrees Fabrenheit. You can't give any limits to the Gulf Stream in the ocean, on account of the prevailing winds which will contract or expand it. Another curious thing is that the Stream will vary in speed at the same point. In winter it generally moves slower. In summer it is at its greatest velocity, ewing to the polar sub-current being forced more rapidly southward. It is high water about this time of the year for the Gulf Stream. The polar current is caused by the meiting of the snow and lee at the North, and the cool water being debser sinks to the bottom and flows southward, the warmer water taking its place and flowing northward. Thus the Gulf Stream is formed exactly as the trade winds."

The reporter asked Lisutenant lysson how much he supposed the limits of the Stream might varv. "It might be 120 miles," he answered. "The chart gives only the ordinary limits. Now this year it seems to have extended beyond its ordinary limits." Then he suggested that Captain Coffin's chronometers might have been out of order. "The first thing we know," he said, "the Heralle's action in his matter will lead the government to send half a dezen sbips down there hunting for this southern limit of the Gulf Stream, and according to my opinion it will be all useless when they get there, for they cannot define it, it is too variable. They might define it for one year, but the next it might be sixty miles out."

The Leutenant concluded the interview by showing the reporter the government forms, from the Hydregraphic Office, for taking meteerological observations. The times of entering, leaving and crossing the Gulf Stream were to be noted, together with the temperature of the water in all parts of the ocean; the wind, with its direction and velocity; the s

BROACHING THE QUESTION OF IMPROVED DRAINAGE-WHAT THE COTTAGERS ARE DOING-AID FOR THE YELLOW PEVER SHE FERERS-MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

NEWPORT, R. L. Sept. 12, 1878. The City Fathers are determined to do all that is welfare of the place in a sanitary point of view, and to this end the City Council, a few evenings ago, took the right direction, as will be seen by the following Mr. Tuckerman, of New York, several years ago:-

The above letter, notwithstanding it was written nearly five years ago, will carry a good deal of weight

PLENTY OF WATEL Thanks to the public spirit of Mr. George H. Norwater, and with a thorough and complete system of sewerage no one need have fear that her fair fame It has been in the past, and she will continue to grow the land. The leading cuizens of the place will agiin the roll, are anxious that the work shall be commenced as soon as possible; for, while the city has not experienced any serious results from the present system, they can readily see that an improvement is desirable.

System, they can readily see that an improvement is desirable.

MISCELLANEOUS GOASIP.

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Governer Rice, of Massachusetts, has been spending a few days in this city as the gnest of Mr. G. H.

Norman, at "Belair."

The engagement of one of the officers of the English partiative been, howed the current must add that any sound the stothe north is quite likely of the English Partiages from the current must add that any sound the stothe north is quite likely of the English Partiages from the Current must add that and wife, nee Stevens, were present.

Colonel Lawrence Kipp, of New York, is in town, as the guest of his brother-in-law, Mr. Pierre Lorillard, of New York.

of New York.

His Excellency, Governor Van Zandt, goes to New Hampshire to-morrow to attend a great cold water meeting. The Governor is a consistent and popular advocate of the temperance cause. His administration

gives general satisfaction.
Mr. F. A. Stout, New York, has just returned from

atr. F. A Stout, New York, has just returned from a brief sejourn in Europa.

The Rev. Dr. Langdon, of Cambridge, is visiting the Tickner lamity, of Boston.

Mr. W. H. Saudiord, of New York, has been soriously ill at his summerresidence in the adjoining town of Porlsmouth. He is new out of danger.

The Young Men's Christian Association have placed contribution boxes in various parts of the city for the benefit of the yellow lever sufferers. It was a happy idea, as they are being liberally patronized.

Mr. Lorillard's steam yeach Lurinee, of the New York Yacht Club, is at Bristol, where she has been dismanifed proparatory to receiving a new coll belier.

Newport has sent hearly \$3,000 to New York for the benefit of the yellow lever sufferers.

Aptommas has been pleasing the summer people with his harp recitals. He was recently robbed of a considerable amount of money by a young man in his employ.

considerable amount of money by a young man in his coupley.

Mrs. Lioutenant Logan, the daughter of Admiral Porter (who, by the way, has not made his customary visit to Newport), is in town for a few days.

The last entertainment to Admiral Inglefield of a private character was tendered by Commodore Baldwin, United States Navy, Monday afternoon. It was a noticeable event. a noticeable event.

Captain M. Ramsay, United States Navy, will take charge of the government torpedo station on Monday

Captain M. Ramaay, United States Navy, will take charge of the government torpedo station on Monday next.

The family of the late W. S. Caldwell, of New York, will vacate their cottage on Kay street this week and will spend the remainder of the season at Saratoga. The regular polo season, to the regret of many, is over. Several practice games will be played by the various members of the Polo Club who remain hero.

Mr. William R. Travers, of New York, has kindly placed at the disposal of a number of ladies a room in his business block in Bellevue avenue for the reception of ciothing, grocories, wines, medicines, tea, coffee, sugar and canned vegetables, the same to be forwarded South for the benefit of the victims of yellow lever. The principal ladies interested in the matter are Mrs. K. M. Blatchford, Mrs. R. M. Hunt and Mrs. General R. B. Potter, of New York; Miss Relen Mason and Mrs. R. M. Cushing, of Boston, and Mrs. Judge Dickey, of Chicago. The movement promises to be a very popular one, and the summer residents will not be backward in aiding the laudable enterprise.

dents will not be backward in aiding the laudable enterprise.

Mrs. W. W. Tucker, of Boston, and Mrs. S. Abbott
Lawrence, two of Newport's well known summer residents, sail for Europe on the 28th inst.

Prof. W. B. Rogers, of riarvard College, gave a
dinner party to-day to a few of his friends.

Mr. James Lennox, of New York, soft a good sixed
check to the Touro Chapel in this city.

Some of the descriers from the English ships have
come out from their hiding place since the departure
of the fleet for Hallfax.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Morton, of New York, who have
recently returned from Europe, are expected here
for a short visit the latter part of the season.

### THE JERSEY LANCER.

The throng of pedestrians in front of the Astor House yesterday afternoon about one o'clock were surprised by the sudden appearance of a mounted cavalier, with lance at rest, who, in spite of stages, trucks and all other obstacles, rode at full till, a though he were the bearer of government despatches. On the corner of Barciny street he rode down an eld gentleman, who was subsequently ascertained to be Mr. N. R. Haskell, of the New York Life Insurance Company, and his further career was checked by officer Andrew H. Rowly, of the Broadway squad. He was coinspiled to dismount, his horse was sent to a convenient stable, and the rider, with his lance, was taken before Judge Duffy at the Tombs Police Court. There the prisoner, booted and spurred as he was, announced himself as Emil Hantzigle, of Forest avonue, Bergon Hill, N. J., one of the Third New York cavalry, on a visit to Capitali Fetterer, of Effizabeth street, the commandant of his troop. Huntziger was in a historium mood and said, "Judge, I diun't want to hurt anybody, I am not a Communist, I am only a Frenchman on a drunk."

Judge Duffy—What is the meaning of the insignia on the banner? (referring to the letters M. H. D. which were empiazoned on the streamer floating from the lance head).

Huntziger—I don't know what they mean; I had them there since the hast Hayes election.

The Bergon lancer was fined \$2 and sent down stairs.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

SHOW AT GILMORE'S GARDEN-LARGE NUM-BER OF EIHIBITS-GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND PREMIUMS AMOUNTING TO ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS-THE GARDEN TO BE OPEN APTERNOON AND

Society, yesterday afternoon, it was determined to give the fall exhibition of flowers and fruits in Gilmore's Garden on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, wide attention among the lovers of flewers, and con tributions are received not only from local dealers, but from the fiorists of Breeklyn, Long Island, Bos-

A communication was received from Messrs. Shook & Gilmore to the effect that they would offer additional premiums, to be awarded under the general rules governing the exhibition, and if the judges decide that any exhibit is not worthy of the premium offered the reward will be given to any special exhibit they may find deserving of it. The premiums offered collection of foreign and domestic fruits; \$25 for best collection of cut flowers; \$25 for best and nowest design of choice cut flewers; \$25 (to private gardeners and amateurs only) for best exhibit of specimen

Considerable discussion ensued as to the nature of exhibits and the amount of premiums to be offered, and finally the whole matter was referred to a com-mittee with power, which reported as follows:—

exhibits and the amount of premiums to be offered, and linally the whole matter was referred to a committee with power, which reported as follows:—

For the best group of stove and greenhouse plants, not less than fitty distinct varieties, large gold medal; second best ditto, \$25; best twenty steve and greenhouse plants, distinct varieties, gold medal; second best ditto, \$10; best ten stove and greenhouse plants, distinct varieties, in bloom, large allvor inedal; second best ditto, \$5; best six stove and greenhouse plants, distinct varieties, in bloom, slot and \$5; best single specimen of stove or greenhouse plant, in bloom, showing superior cultivation, \$5.

ORCHIDS.—Best display, not less than ten specime plants in bloom, gold medal; second ditto, \$10; best six distinct varieties, large silver medal; second best ditto, \$5; best three distinct varieties, \$5; best twenty distinct varieties, two premiums, \$15 and \$5; best single specimen, \$5.

DRACENDA.—Best three distinct varieties, two premiums, \$10 and \$5; best single specimen, \$5.

FRANS.—Best twelve distinct varieties, two premiums, \$10 and \$5; best single specimen, \$5.

TREE FRANS.—Best into, \$5; best single specimen, \$5.

TREE FRANS.—Best into, \$5; best single specimen, \$5.

LYCOPODIEMS AND SELLAINELLAS.—Best then varieties, two premiums, \$15 and \$10; best single specimen, \$5.

TREE FRANS.—Best it welve distinct varieties, two premiums, \$15 and \$6; best six distinct varieties, two premiums, \$15 and \$6; best six distinct varieties, two premiums, \$15 and \$6; best six distinct varieties, two premiums, \$10 and \$6; best six distinct varieties, two premiums, \$10 and \$6; best six distinct varieties, two premiums, \$10 and \$6; best six distinct varieties, two premiums, \$10 and \$6; best six distinct varieties, two premiums, \$10 and \$6; best six distinct varieties, two premiums, \$10 and \$6; best six distinct varieties, two premiums, \$10 and \$6; best single specimen, \$5.

MARANTAE.—Best twelve distinct varieties, two premiums, \$10 and \$5; best single specimen, \$5.

M

ties, \$10 and \$5; best six ditte, two premiums, \$5 and \$3.

FUCHSIAS.—Best six fuchsias, distinct varieties, two premiums, \$5 and \$3; best single specimen, \$3.

ARCHINOSS.—Best six abusilons, distinct varieties, two promiums, \$5 and \$3; best single specimen, \$3.

ACHININES AND CALADIUMS.—Best three achimines, sorts, two premiums, \$3 and diploma; best twelve caladiums, different varieties, two premiums, \$3 and \$4; best six caladiums, different varieties, two premiums, \$5 and \$3; best single specimen, \$3.

NEW PLANTS.—Best plant of late introduction—it never having been shown before at any exhibition of this society—\$5.

VERBEARS.—Best twelve distinct varieties, in pots, two premiums, \$5 and \$3.

ZONAL PRELEGONIUMS.—Best twelve distinct varieties, two premiums, \$10 and \$5: best six distinct varieties, two premiums, \$5 and \$3; best single specimen, \$3.

men, \$3.
TRICOLOR PELARGONIUMS.—Best six distinct varieties, two premiums, \$5 and \$3; best single specimen

medal; second best ditto, \$5; best dispiny of named roses, \$10 and \$5; best twelve named roses, five of each, \$5 and \$3; best twelve roses of any variety, \$3; best display of danits, not less than thirty sorts named, large silver medal; second best ditto, \$5; best twelve named varieties of dahlias, two premiums, \$5 and \$3; best six named varieties of dahlias, \$3; best collection of verbenas, named, two premiums, \$5 and \$3; best new seedling verbenas, certificate of merit; best collection of gladioli, not less than twenty-dive sorts, named, two premiums, \$5 and \$3; best now seedling verbenas, certificate of merit; the cest display of asters, two premiums, \$5 and \$3; best now seedling gladious, certificate of merit; the cest display of asters, two premiums, \$5 and \$3; best nocks.combs, three varieties, two of each, two premiums, \$3 and \$2; best display of cut blooms of hilvs, \$3; best collection of native plants, not less than fifty species, correctly named, two premiums, \$5 and \$3; best onless than fifty species, correctly named, two premiums, \$5 and \$3; best collection of native grasses, correctly named, two premiums, \$5 and \$3.

cockscombs, three varieties, two or each, two premiums, \$3 and \$2; best display of cut blooms of filler, \$3; best collection of native plants, not less than fifty species, correctly named, two premiums, \$5 and \$3; best collection of native grasses, correctly named, two premiums, \$5 and \$3.

FOR the best table design, other than a basket of flowers, large sliver medal; second best, ditto, \$5; best basket of flowers, two premiums, \$10 and \$5; best basket of flowers, two premiums, \$10 and \$5; best basket of table bouquets, two premiums, \$5 and \$5; best bridal bouquets, two premiums, \$5 and \$5; best bridal bouquets, two premiums, \$5 and \$5; best thorai design formed of cut flowers, large sliver medal; second best, ditto, \$5; best design of orned of cut flowers, large sliver medal; second best, ditto, \$5; best design of register medal; second best, ditto, \$5; best design of register medal; second best, ditto, \$5; best two bunches of black Hamburg, two premiums, \$5 and \$3; best two bunches of black Hamburg, two premiums, \$5 and \$3; best two bunches of black Hamburg, two premiums, \$5 and \$3; best two bunches of black Hamburg, two premiums, \$5 and \$3; best two bunches of black Barbarosa, two premiums, \$5 and \$3; best two bunches of any other variety, two premiums, \$5 and \$3; best two bunches of large sliver medal; second best, ditto, \$5; best collection of intrie grapes named, not less than ton varieties, two bunches each, large sliver medal; second best, ditto, \$10; best collection, not less than ton varieties, two bunches each, large sliver medal; second best, ditto, \$10; best collection, not less than two less than ton varieties, as of each, two premiums, \$5 and \$3; best two bunches of cach, two premiums, \$5 and \$3; best dish (tere bunches) of Concord, Delaware, Isabella, Catawba, Hartford prolific, Barry, Wilder, Groton, Senagus, Creveding, Alleria bybrid, long, Eishburg, each, \$2; best one seeding, certificate of merit.

Pracus,—Best collection, not less than twenty-five named varieties, six of each, good medal; s

\$3. WATERNELONS.—Best three mountain sprout, three mountain sweet, today, and three Bradford, each \$2. MUSERSLONS.—Best five green citron, Allen's

nuperb, large nutmeg, Cassaba, white Japan, Skill-man's netted, each \$2.

superb, large natineg, Cassaba, white Japan Skillman's netted, each \$22.

For the best collection of vegetables, not less than twenty varieties, large sinver medal; second best ditto, \$5; best collection of postoes, named varieties, six of each, two premiums, \$10 and \$5; best soeding potato, not before exhibited, two premiums, \$5 and \$3; best collection of tomatoes, not less than six varieties, six of each, \$5; best twolve tomatoes, any variety, \$5; best twolve tomatoes, any variety, \$5; best diection of torups, six of each, \$5; best twolve tomatoes, any variety, \$6; best collection of torups, six of each, \$5; best collection of torups, six of each, \$5; best welve long blood beers, turnip beots, carrots, salsify, scorgoners, white onlous, yellow onious, red onious, six cabbages, six cauliflowers, six colery; twelve ears of table corn; peck Lima beans, in pods; quart Lima beans, shelled; twelve okra, three eag plants, six artichokes, each \$2.

Exhibits of fruits or vegetables of merit, or any article properly connected with horticulture or floriculture not enumerated in the above schedule, will be awarded premiums at the discretion of the judges in the several departments.

CONDITIONS OF THE EXHIBITION.

The following rules and regulations were unanimously adopted:—

1. The premiums offered in this schedule are open to all competitors must give notice in writing at least one day prior to the opening of the exhibition, with their full addresses, of the class or classes in which they intend to competi, and the number of square feet they will probably occupy. This is to be done by filing up and iorwarding to the recording secretary the printed forms provided for that purpose.

3. All competitors must have their exhibition, with their full addresses, of the class or classes in which they intend to competi, and the number of square feet they will probably occupy. This is to be done by filing up and ior

one class can compete in any other.

6. No plants, flowers, fruits or vagetables will be entitled to a premium unless they possess points of superiority.

7. The judges will be strictly required to withheld the promium or premiums when the exhibits are not in their opinion of sufficient merit, and their decision shall in all cases be final.

8. Exhibitors may attach their names to the articles exhibited, after examination by the judges and the award cards are appended; but they must be entered and staged by numbers, which the secretary will issue on receiving a list of the articles. No business cards or pamphiets will be allowed, except those attached to its exhibit, the size of which is limited to six by eight inches, and not more than four cards allowed on any one exhibit.

9. All spedimens must be the bens fide property of the exhibitor or of his employer, or they will not be eligible to compete for the premium.

10. The committee will excited from competition all inferior speciments; also all such designs as in their opinion evinces incorrect taste.

11. The judges have discretionary power to award premiums to any plants, flowers, fruits or vogetables, or any article properly connected with heruculture not specified in the schedule, that they consider worthy of special notice, subject, however, to the approval of the Executive Committee.

12. After the articles are arranged they will be under the exhibition is closed.

13. The society cannot be responsible for mistakes arising from non-observance of the committees, and not oven the owners will have liberty to remove them until the exhibition is closed.

13. The society cannot be responsible for mistakes arising from non-observance of the committees, and not oven the owners will have liberty to remove them until the exhibitions of the responsible for mistakes arising from non-observance of the committee exhibitions by renewed efforts in the same direction.

15. Exhibitors not member of exhibits or who so kindly renewed the former and evening, and arrangement

THE WILLIAMSBURG POISONING.

PURTHER TESTIMONY TO PROVE AN ALIES-MES. SEIFKE HELD FOR THE ACTION OF THE

GRAND JURY. The evidence to prove an alibi in the case of Mrs Caroline Seifke, charged with sending arsenicated potcheese to her mother with intent to poison her, con-tinued to excite much interest in the proceedings becourt room was crowded long before the hour sat for the final session of the examination, and groups of individuals, unable to obtain admission, discussed the singular features of the case on the sidewalk surround-

A. M., and Mr. Willam Allen, counsel for Mrs. Seitke, evidence she was moved to tears, and her face shows signs of suffering arising from the paintal charge against her and her confinement. She was supported by Mr. Henry Seilke, Sr., and two or three lady by Mr. Henry Seike, Sr., and two or three interesting the case was unlied, stepped up to her before taking their sease and kissed her.

When her husband, Henry Seike, Jr., was placed the case of the case in a season of the

Mrs. Seifte testified that sue has been married for more than five years; on Saturday, August 31, she re-maned within her bouse corner of West Third street

know who seat tife cheese nor any one who resembled herself.

Henry Seifke, Jr., testified that he was husband of the accussod and was not irlendly with his mother-in-law. He then gave an account of his doings on Saturday, August 31, which coincided with the testimouy of the wile and the other witnesses, and omphatically swore that his wife did not go out on that evening except for about twenty minutes to get the beer; he had no connection in any way with the sending or preparation of the potcheese. On his cross-xamination he said he would do all in his power to save his wife, knowing her to be innocent; it any one put poison in the potcheese Mrs Pope did it, and was the only one with an object to do it; neither he nor his wife could gate anything by poisoning them.

neither he nor his wife could gain anything by poisoning them.

The case was then argued and Judge Ellistidecined
to hold Mrs. Selike for the action of the Grand Jury.
The prisoner, with the coment of Assistant District
Attorney John Oakey, was taken to the Court House
to have the amount of bail fixed.

Judge Dykman, of the Supreme Court, fixed the
amount of Mrs. Selike's bail at \$3,000, in two sureties of equal amount. Messrs. Adolph Banken, of No.
161 Poun street, and Hugh Carrick, of No. 245 Hughes
street, were accepted as her bondsmen. The prisoner
was thereupon released.

### THREE SUFFERING CHILDREN.

two since, giving information of the alleged cruel treatment of Lottie, Charife and Harry Graham, orphan children of the late drum major of the Seventh Regiment. Mr. Graham lived in Morrisania and lott a house and lot thore, besides about \$1,000 worth of personal property, to his three children. His wife died soon afterward, and letters of administration were given to Mrs. Finn, her sister. The children were thereupon taken to live with their aunt and her husband on an upper floor at No. 1,995 Third avenue, and it was there that Mr. Chiard, agent of the society, found the little ones in and condition of destitution. They were lying on the floor, half starved and half naked, and seemed the floor, half starved and half naked, and seemed almost unable to leave the place in company with the officer. Inmates of the house tell painting stories of the way in which the girl and boys were treated, yet when put upon the stand yesterday in the Harlem Police Court and subsequently examined in the judge's room the little things would say scarcely anything for themselves. Mr. and Mrs. Plan were committed to await trial, and the children, whose ages are thirteen, seven and four years, were taken in charge by Mr. Chiardi.

### WANDERED FROM HOME,

Mr. Robert Henry, the clerk in the Bank of the Republic, concerning whose temporary absence from found yesterday by a detective of the Twenty-second precinct police. When the detective met him he was quietly walking through Fittieth street, near Broadway, with his little son Robbie, who left home with him on Tuesday evening. He wastaken to the station nouse and word was sent to his friends of his whereabouts. He refused to explain the reason of his absence from home, but said that he had suffered greatly with houragin in his head for some time, and it is supposed that his mind is temporarily affected. He was identified by his friends, who decisted that there was no foundation other than his absence for the sensational stories published in certain morning newspapers yeaterday. His accounts are correct at the bank, and he has had no demestic trouble of any kind, but is devotedly attached to his family. way, with his little son Robbie, who left home with

## SLOW "RAPID" TRANSIT.

General Complaint Against the Third Avenue Elevated Road.

CAUSES OF THE DISCONTENT

Apparent Indifference of the Company to the Public's Comfort.

The wide-felt and profound dissatisfaction existing along the line of Third avenue and its vicinity at the slow progress and present wrotched condition of the Third Avenue Elevated road appears, according to careful investigation made yesterthreatens to assume very serious proportions for the New York Elevated Company. The writer, who was great portion of the day, found a strongly growing pany had treated the people most shabbily in return for the magnificent franchise conferred upon it; that the progress of the work had been inexcusably delayed flagrant violation of the many fair promises made by the officers of the company; that the company had shown a reckless disregard for the comfort and convenience of the public in either failing to put up sta-tions where they were promised and located on paper nasty" principle, stations replete with every discom-lort; that the trains were run so slowly as to be carcely any imprevement upon the horse cars; that pelling the company to do its cuty by the public was for the people to refuse to ride upon such an uncomwas also indignantly denounced for its "meanne ing to get from one side of the city to the other, and for its aimost incomprehensible neglect of the most THE CHATHAM STREET EXTENSION.

In the building of this extension there appears to have been the most wanton delay. Some of the foundations—about twenty—were put in last winter, long, it is the universal opinion among experts that it with the main line to the Grand Central Depot. And yet the digging of the foundations for the station near Tryon Row has only just begun, and the iron for the extension, according to a statement of the engineer on the ground, has not even been ordered! How extraordinary this proceeding is, may be gathered from the lact that all the iron work for the Metropolitan road had been ordered long before the foundations were dug. The consequence of this procrastination is that, even according to the engineer, the extension (which, though a joint road above Chambers street, is built by the New York Elevated) will not be ready for six weeks yet, and, if the work goes on at the rate in which it has been progressing since the first foundations were put in last whiter, the extension may perhaps be in running order some time acxt spring. The public are very much incensed at the New York Elevated Company for the serious disconsion to the third year of the year of the public are very much incensed at the New York Elevated Company for the serious disconsion to the city that are now compelled to waik down to Franklin square or Fulton street, or to resort to the horse cars instead. There is no doubt that the company has lost already thousands of dollars by its laidure to accommodate those multitudes of passenger whom it has thus deliberately driven to the horse cars.

SCARCELY EXTER THAN A ONE-HORSE CAR.

Trains are run from the South ferry to the Grand Central Depot in twenty-five minutes, while it wait promised all along that the running time even to Filty-minth street would only be eighteen or twenty minutes. When it is considered that the trains now skip several stations, where they make no stops at all, it will be realized at what a wrotched pace they go. People who ride on the road find it so slow that they declare they might just as well take the street car; without incurring any loss of time and save money. Indeed, as the trains only run at intervals of live minutes, and as the stairs are so awkwardy nigh that it takes two or three minutes to climb time leisurely, there is very little, if any, saving of time now. Said an intelligent lady on the road yesterday:—'I believe this road runs scarcely better than a one-horse street car.' There is also a great deal ei joiting and jangling on the road which, in this respect, contrasts disagreeably with the smooth motion of the Motropolitas Elevated road.

Station begins and the th dations were dug. The consequence of this procrastination is that, even according to the engineer,

ble were it not open to occular proof to anybody who takes the stouble to ride up Third avenue, the company has built and finished some of the stations above Proty-second street and is not rouning at all, and where there is no earthly need for any stations until the road is not rouning at all, and where there is no earthly need for any stations until the road is opened, while some of the stations along the operated road are lacking altogether. Forty-scord street and Third avonue, for instance, is a most important station, and not oven temporary stairs have been provided for present tax. Suppose a traveller desires to go to Forty-third street and Third avenue. The absence of any stations at Chatham square, Houston street and Englacenth street and Compelled hundress of people of washing the station and the station of the

### TRUDGING WEST.

Daniel A. Reed, a young man of Mulden, Mass. Boston, to walk to California, 3,725 miles, at the rat Boston, to wake to Cantornia, 3,729 miles, at the rate of twenty-five miles per day. He was confined with filmess at Abington, Mass., for a week, but recovering resumed his march, arriving at the Harald office yesterday at cleven A. M. He supports himself by the sale of photographs on the line of march.